

# TAFT TO DETERMINE LEGALITY OF TARIFF

## Will Scrutinize Measure Before It Leaves Senate

### WICKERSHAM WILL WRITE IT

Every Effort Will Be Made to Make the Bill as Near Perfect as Possible, Plan to Restore Inheritance Tax and to Fix an Assessment on Corporation Dividends in the Senate.

Attorney General Wickersham will write the administrative features of the Payne tariff bill as it will finally be passed by the Senate and sent to the President for his signature.

This fact became known yesterday, and it also was stated the President would pass upon the legality of each clause before the Attorney General sent it to the Senate in its "redlined form."

Finance experts are now engaged putting that part of the bill into rough shape, and they will perfect it as nearly as possible before it is sent to the White House and the Department of Justice.

The bill as reported to the Senate will not contain the administrative sections, but these will be reported as soon as passed upon by the Department of Justice.

This course has been determined upon by the Senate leaders. It is said, so as to have the bill as nearly a perfect measure as it can be made. The minimum and maximum rates of the bill will be worked carefully, and all other administrative features made as clear and fair as possible.

### Will Be Reported Tuesday

The measure will be reported to the Senate Tuesday, in all probability, and will have been amended in about forty sections. The Republican members of the Finance Committee have been hard at work on the measure for ten days, and will hold another meeting early tomorrow morning. Later a meeting of the whole committee will be held, and the bill taken up in a formal manner.

It had been the intention of the Republican members of the committee to invite the Democratic members to a meeting to-day, but they were unable to get them to consider the bill on Easter Sunday. They protested, and the bill is now being held until the summer before them.

The Democrats are complaining that they are not going to be allowed enough time in the committee to consider the bill, that they ought to have at least a week, but the majority of the members do not think it will be practicable to consider it by sections before it is taken up in the Senate.

As reported to the Senate, the bill, it is said, will provide for a duty of 10 per cent on hides, will increase the lumber duties to those imposed by the Dingley law, and will put a duty of 40 cents on coal. Hides and coal are on the free list in the Payne bill.

### Income Tax Amendment

There will be an amendment, also, it is said, by Senator Cummins, providing for an income tax. It is not known what rate of tax is contemplated for this section. Senator Bailey, the ranking Democratic member of the committee, will introduce an amendment providing for an income tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent, but this cannot be done until the bill is taken up in the Senate. The Cummins amendment probably will be in the bill as reported from the committee.

The Dingley duties on wool will be restored in the bill by the Senate committee. The House reduced these schedules about 20 per cent. The bill will also provide a duty of \$5 a ton on steel rails. The Dingley duty was \$7.50, and the Payne rate is \$3.

The glove and hosiery schedules will be reduced to the Dingley rates also, it is said. The Payne bill increased these rates—some of them more than 100 per cent.

### Tax on Corporation Dividends

Another new feature of the bill, if the Democrats are successful, will be the imposition of a duty of one-fourth of 1 per cent on the gross dividends of corporations. This amendment will be offered by Senator Clay, and it is said he has the solid backing of the Democrats and a number of Republicans.

The duty on structure iron as reported from the committee will be one-half a cent a pound. The Payne schedule provided a duty of three-tenths of 1 cent. Iron ore will be under a duty of 20 cents a ton, it is said. The Dingley duty was 40 cents a ton, and the Payne bill put this section on the free list.

Works of art also will be admitted free, while the Payne bill allowed art to go on the free list only for articles more than twenty years old.

The silk schedules will be revised and a specific duty at slight increases over the Dingley rates will be imposed, but at reduction of the duties imposed in the Payne bill.

Senator Aldrich said yesterday that he believed the Senate would pass the bill in about four weeks. He said the bill would not be rushed to final vote, but that everybody would be given a fair chance to offer amendments.

The plan of the Democrats, as announced yesterday, will be to put everything in the bill on a revenue basis. They will attempt to reduce the tariff on all the articles on the dutiable list and put a revenue duty on those on the free list.

### TELLS SPOUSE TO SAVE BABE

Woman Knocks Threatening Husband Senseless with Chair.

Protecting her baby against bodily harm at the hands of its father, Mrs. Kate Velt, of 701 Lamont street northwest, last night felled her husband, Harry L. Velt, twenty-seven years old, a painter, by two blows with a chair.

Mrs. Velt then took the baby in her arms and went for assistance. The police were notified, and removed Velt in a patrol to Garfield Hospital. He was treated for two lacerations of the scalp. After leaving the hospital Velt was arrested on a charge of drunkenness.

### Will Sing at White House

At the White House to-morrow morning the sanctuary choir of men and boys of St. Patrick's Church will sing before the President and Mrs. Taft. They will be heard in "Unfold," "Ye Portals," "The Redemption" (Gounod), "Heavenly Are the Hosts" (Beethoven), and "America," their organist and director.

### LAWLER IS NOT WORRIED

Threatening Letter from Revolutionists Recently Received.

Oscar W. Lawler, Assistant Attorney General, was reluctant when asked about the threatening letter he is reported to have received from Mexican revolutionists against whom he was acting as district attorney in Los Angeles, Cal. "Mr. Lawler, who has been in Washington but a short time, said: 'I am not a bit alarmed. I would settle the matter quickly if I had the writer in a corner, but I do not care to have it generally known I have received such a communication, as it would cause my family in Los Angeles to worry about my safety.'"

Mr. Lawler would admit little, except that he did get an anonymous letter threatening his life about six weeks ago, while he was in Los Angeles, following the prosecution of some Mexicans who were engaged in the so-called Mexican revolution. The letter was probably in the hands of the officials of the Department of Justice for investigation.

Mr. Lawler was the official who would have conducted the cases against him was strong.

### WANTS YARN TARIFF

Thinks It Would Start Rame Industry in America.

### S. H. SLAUGHT INDEFATIGABLE

Writes Letter to Seno Payne Endeavoring to Show Him the Inconsistency of Textile Schedules, Firm Believer in the Doctrine of Protecting Young Industries.

One of the indefatigable workers about the lobbies of the Capitol is Samuel H. Slaughter, who has been trying for many years to interest Congress in the manufacture of ramie fiber. While ramie grows, or would grow, all over the Southern portion of the country as easily as weeds, and while the fiber produced from the bark upon the stalks of the plant is longer, stronger, and better for most purposes than cotton, the cost of getting out the gum from the fiber is so great that the use of this fiber in cloth or textiles has never been started in this country.

Ramie is used for making sail cloth, and there are mills in foreign countries that weave it into certain high-priced fabrics that find their way into this country. In China and Japan ramie is extensively cultivated, and the original pongee silk and China silks are made from the ramie produced in the Orient.

### Wants Duty on Yarns

Mr. Slaughter insists that the only thing needed to start ramie upon a successful industrial career in this country is a tariff upon certain yarns and fabrics high enough to prevent their importation, which the ramie manufacturer could use, the mills started, and a great industry begun which would cheapen many kinds of fabrics and make them as common as calico.

Mr. Slaughter is at present engaged in trying to induce the Senate committee to put the duty on these yarns and fabrics which he desires. His plan on the subject are set forth in the following letter sent a few days ago to Seno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives: "New industries are constantly springing up, like the gas mantle manufacturer, and I find they are made out of ramie threads, less than eighty lea or number, and that the duty on the numbers they use is some 40 or 45 per cent, knit or woven into fabrics, and if treated as ramie, are only 25 per cent, while the manufactured article pays only 25 per cent, and the acid or chemical or material it really leaves 25 per cent on the two mills."

### Where Inconsistency Comes In

"The tariff on the yarns was all right up to eighty lea, but it should commence at 2 cents a yard, or more than 40 per cent ad valorem, and go on up to above that, to at least 100 per cent, in order to start the industry in this country; so I suggest that as you ought to increase the revenue that you make a general law covering any goods or mixtures of them, where the goods imported have a lower rate of duty, or nearly as low, as the material imported already manufactured. The tariff on such goods, or materials mixed, should be raised sufficiently to encourage the manufacture here in our own country."

"There are many other things I notice in the same fix, so I think the surest way is to make a law to cover all such cases, and to make it well as for now in existence. This one mantle business, I think, is entirely new, since the Dingley bill was passed. The ramie industry is now entirely at the mercy of the tariff on the importer and their interest, as well as in the interest of the trader."

"If we can have the ramie schedule properly and fairly adjusted we can soon have the ramie industry as well as the wool, and at a much less price than the imported article is put to us now, as soon as thoroughly started. I have tried to impress upon you the great importance of this industry being at least fostered in a small way."

### BOYS' BRIGADE WILL MEET

Council to Hold Annual Election Next Week.

The annual meeting of the council of the United Boys' Brigade Association, District of Columbia and Virginia division, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms Wednesday evening, April 21. A large audience is desired.

An election of officers will be held, as the term of the division commander, James M. Henry, the adjutant general, J. Jarvis Butler, will expire in May. Representatives from churches and other organizations have been established have been invited to attend.

The annual field-day exercises will be held at Eads' mill, New Out road, on a date to be decided by the council. A long list of athletic events, including competitive drills and a parade and review, has been prepared.

### Tropical Medicine Discussed

At the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, held yesterday in the Naval Medical School, papers were read by Maj. W. P. Chamberlain, of the Army Medical Corps, Surgeon E. R. Smith, U. S. N.; Passed Assistant Surgeon O. J. Smith, U. S. N.; Capt. Charles F. Brown, Army Medical Corps, and Lieut. L. V. Storer, of the Medical Reserve Corps, on duty at Fort Warren, Mass.

### Cruisers Start for Nianguan Coast

The cruisers Colorado and Albany have departed from Magdalena Bay for the Nianguan coast, and the South Dakota will go soon. These ships will relieve the Washington, Maryland, and Yorktown. These last three ships must return to Magdalena Bay for repair practice.

While you think of it, telephone your Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

# TAFT COMPLIMENTS MEMBERS OF HOUSE

## Praises Them for Expeditionary Work on Tariff

### NOT ONE QUOTED PRESIDENT

Believes in Honest Revision of Schedules—Noncommittal to Delegation of Women Who Urged Removal of Duty on Gloves and Hosiery—To Speak at Gettysburg.

A large number of members of the House of Representatives visited the White House yesterday and received congratulations from the President on the expeditionary passage of the tariff bill through the lower branch of Congress.

Among the early callers were Speaker Cannon and Representative Dwight of New York, Republican whip of the House, and soon afterward came Representative Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, author of the tariff bill.

None of the Congressmen quoted the President in regard to the tariff measure. When asked what the President thought of the bill, Speaker Cannon remarked: "Oh, I guess he is like any other good Republican, and is glad the bill has been passed by the House and is on the way toward becoming a law."

### Insistent on Revision

It is well understood President Taft is insistent there shall be a revision of the tariff as demanded by the people of the country generally, and as promised by the platforms of the ruling party. The fact is no secret that he will not approve of any general advance of duties in the Senate, and if the President's advice is followed a great number of persons who are looking to the Senate for amendments to the Payne bill that will afford them greater protection on articles in which they are interested will be disappointed.

The President believes that, generally speaking, an honest revision of the tariff means a revision downward. Among those who called on the President was Representative Cushman, of Washington, a great lumber State. It was Mr. Cushman, who, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, offered the amendment to increase the duty on barley and wool. This motion indicated an agreement with members of the House from Kansas and other prairie States whereby the duty on lumber should be retained.

The controversy over the tariff on gloves and hosiery was brought to the attention of the President yesterday by a delegation of Chicago women, who were introduced by Representative Wilson. The members of the delegation, who represent the League of Cook County Women's Clubs, urged the President to use his influence for the removal of the duty on gloves and stockings, but Mr. Taft did not commit himself on the delicate question.

President Taft will speak at Gettysburg May 30 on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the soldiers who participated in the battle. Secretary of War Dickinson will also make a speech at that time. The Fifth Infantry, stationed at that place, Barracks, N. Y., will be the subject of the address. The members of the delegation, who represent the League of Cook County Women's Clubs, urged the President to use his influence for the removal of the duty on gloves and stockings, but Mr. Taft did not commit himself on the delicate question.

### No Monument to Regulars

There is no monument to the regulars of the Union forces who were at Gettysburg, while practically all of the State troops have memorial monuments. President Taft has designated forty-one officers of the United States military service to take the competitive examination to fill vacancies which will occur in the cadets at large at West Point in 1910.

### MEDALS FOR NAVY HEROES

George H. Wheeler and William H. Gowan Rewarded.

A general order issued at the Navy Department yesterday says the department takes great pleasure in awarding medals of honor and gratuities of \$100 each to George H. Wheeler, shipwrecker, and William H. Gowan, boatwain's mate, for bravery and extraordinary heroism during a fire at Coquimbo, Chile, on January 20, 1909.

The men were on the cruiser Tennessee, and with other crew members and their officers helped save the town from destruction by fire. The report of the commanding officer of the Tennessee says: "I do not see how any heroism could have surpassed that of Wheeler, without being unpardonable rashness." He also says that, in his opinion, the heroism of Gowan was in the same class with that of Wheeler.

### LOCAL BRIEFS

The National Capital Motorcycle Club will hold a hill-climbing contest in Sixth street northwest, between W and P streets, to-morrow between 2 and 4 o'clock. There is a large list of entries.

The will of George F. E. Harrison, dated July 8, 1908, naming Mrs. Mamie R. Harrison, the widow, executrix, was filed for probate yesterday. The widow is made sole beneficiary by the terms of the instrument.

The body of Col. Morris Julius Foote, who died at the home of his son, Judge Charles Foote, in Hummer, near Rio, on March 21, will be brought to Washington and interred in Arlington Cemetery on Monday, April 12.

Funeral services for Dr. Edward Young, one time chief of the Division of Statistics and eleven years United States consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, will be held at his residence, 40 E Street southeast, to-morrow. Interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery.

The funeral of John Wahl, who was killed by a railroad train near Second and I streets northwest, Thursday morning, will take place from the family residence, 438 New York avenue northwest, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has signed an order creating an additional division of railway mail service, to be known as the thirteenth. With headquarters at Seattle, the new division includes the States of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska.

Benjamin Palmer, of 1301 Thirteenth street northwest, was struck by the tender of a car of the Capital Traction Company at J street and New York avenue, Friday afternoon, and died at the home of his wife, Mrs. Palmer, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday. He was picked up in a taxi cab, although not seriously hurt, and sent to the Emergency Hospital in the ambulance.

Stricken with apoplexy in front of a house at 125 F street northwest about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Henry R. McCormick, sixty-three years old, was removed to Emergency Hospital. His condition late last night was said to be improved. McCormick will probably be removed to his home, 104 K street northwest, to-day.

### MINSTRELS FOR CHARITY

Show Will Be Given by Grease Paint Club April 22.

Much interest is being manifested in local Jewish society over the forthcoming production of the minstrel show, vaudeville, and the one-act farce comedy, "Jim," which members of the Grease Paint Club are to produce. The sale of seats already predicts success from a financial point. The show is for charitable purposes.

H. J. Breslau, who has had charge of several productions, is the stage director, and he promises some original stunts in the minstrel line. The chorus work is said to be especially good. The vaudeville portion of the programme includes six numbers. One especially noteworthy is that of Calvert Rosenthal, who is well known both here and in Baltimore, for his imitations of children. He is at present preparing a special number, singing the new "Kid" song, entitled "Red Head."

The date has been set for April 22, and the Columbia Theater has been secured for the night. Seats are to be had of Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, 190 Calvert street northwest.

# JOKER DISCOVERED IN THE PAYNE BILL

## All Petroleum Products Not on the Free List

### DUTY OF 20 PER CENT FOUND

Vaseline and Some 200 Other Items Not Specified in Measure When Manufactured in Another Country Are Taxed—Democrats Realize Wool Has Been Pulled Over Their Eyes.

Petroleum products are not on the free list in the Payne tariff bill, as the Democratic members of the House of Representatives and the country at large were led to believe when that measure passed the lower branch of Congress Friday night.

True it is that crude and refined petroleum are to be admitted to the United States free, but vaseline and some 200 other petroleum products not specified in the free list of the bill must pay a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem when manufactured in foreign countries. Products not manufactured and not named in the bill are under a duty of 10 per cent.

This prize joker of the Payne bill was discovered yesterday, and for the first time the Democrats in the House realized that "somebody had been pulling wool over their eyes," as a member of the minority expressed it.

### What Was Understood

At the Ways and Means Committee room the clerk said he understood the bill covered all petroleum products, but Representative Mann, of Illinois, corrected the statement, when he announced it was never the intention of the Republicans to put the products of petroleum on the free list.

"We want to continue manufacturing all the products in the United States," he said.

It is as it now reads provides that crude petroleum and refined petroleum be admitted free. Paraffin, one of the chief products used in the United States, is also on the free list. No reference, however, is made to vaseline or any of the 200 other petroleum products.

The shift in the meaning of the bill occurred when Mr. Payne obtained unanimous consent to have "petroleum, crude and refined," substituted for the free list. Instead of imposing a duty of 1 per cent, as provided by the amendment of Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, the Norris amendment provided a 1 per cent duty for "petroleum, crude and refined."

The bill contains a section providing that all articles not named in another part of the measure shall be subject to a duty of 10 per cent on raw materials and 20 per cent on manufactured articles. This, it can be seen, will put a duty of 20 per cent on all products of petroleum.

When Mr. Payne made his motion to amend the petroleum section, Mr. Clark asked him if it was intended to put all the products on the free list. Mr. Clark understood him to say that was his intention. Now the Republicans say it was never the intention to do any such thing.

Champ Clark, leader of the minority, said last night it was a positive and clear understanding that all the petroleum products should go on the free list, and recited the conversation he had with Mr. Payne when the action was taken by the House.

### A Plain Understanding

"That was a plain understanding," said Mr. Clark, "and if they try any such tricks as that they will be advertised all over the country with dishonest juggling."

If all the products of petroleum are placed under a duty of 20 per cent it would work intense hardships on the independent oil men of the United States, say members of the House. It would give the Standard Oil Company protection on all of the articles it produces in its refineries, and also would give it free crude petroleum.

Mr. Mann said last night it was the intention of the Republicans to strike out the provision for a countervailing duty on oil, and this was done.

"But," he added, "we never understood that refined products were to be admitted free."

Since the Standard Oil Company owns or controls the output of wells in all parts of the oil-producing world, a duty of 20 per cent on refined products is not hard, it is said. It simply can ship in its raw material and manufacture in the United States.

### BITES FOR MR. HITCHCOCK

Body Sent to St. Louis Following Brief Funeral Services.

After a short service at the residence of Lieut. Commander Sims, 1228 Seventeenth street northwest, the body of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior, who died on Friday, was sent yesterday to St. Louis, where the funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon.

President Taft and a few intimate friends attended the services. Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, conducted the services. Mrs. Hitchcock, Commander and Mrs. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Shapley, Miss Margaret Hitchcock, and George C. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, accompanied the remains to St. Louis.

The funeral at St. Louis will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

### Sorority Convenes

The Kappa Delta Sorority will hold a convention to-morrow and Tuesday at the Hotel Shoreham. A reception will be held at Gunston Hall to-morrow afternoon, and a banquet at the Shoreham in the evening.

# CENSUS BILL GOES THROUGH THE MILL

## Nearly Five Hours Are Spent in Argument

### BAILEY RAPS THE PRESIDENT

Hearing that Mr. Taft Contemplated Vetoing the Bill if the Civil Service Feature Was Omitted, the Texan Promises a Lively Holiday if the Threat Is Put Into Effect.

The Senate yesterday afternoon passed the bill providing for the thirteenth and subsequent censuses. Nearly five hours were devoted to debating its provisions, much of the discussion relating to the civil service feature.

Senator La Follette, chairman of the Committee on Census, had charge of the measure, and explained its provisions, and he patiently explained them all.

There were many colloquies, in one of which Senator La Follette, after hearing Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, complain he had been beset by office-seekers, told him he was singularly free from such troubles, and urged Mr. Gallinger to come over and join the reformers.

"I am afraid the remedy the Senator proposes would be worse than the disease," replied Senator Gallinger.

### Passed as Recommended

The bill was passed substantially in the form in which it came from the Senate committee.

An amendment submitted by Senator Bailey, of Texas, to strike out the section which provided that appointments made up as the result of competitive examinations was defeated.

The amendment reported by Senator La Follette's committee, requiring that applicants for appointments to any position in the government service should show at least one year of domicile immediately preceding the examination in the State or Territory to which they are accredited, was adopted. This feature of the bill, which affects all applicants for government positions in the civil service, has created wide consternation among residents of Washington who are seeking places in the government service, and who claim legal residence in the States.

Consideration of the bill gave rise to an exciting debate on the merits of civil service. Senator Bailey, of Texas, moved to strike out the section of the census bill, which directed that competitive tests under the civil service law should be applied to applicants for positions in the Census Office, and to substitute the paragraph in the census bill passed by the last Congress, providing noncompetitive examinations and keeping appointments outside of the civil service. The item offered as a substitute by Senator Bailey was the cause of President Roosevelt's veto of the bill.

After attacking the administration of the civil service as a humbug, Mr. Bailey declared President Roosevelt, who had characterized Senators as "spoilsmen" in his veto message, had always found it agreeable to suspend the civil service rules and put his own friends into office.

He recited an incident of a legislator in one of the States who procured the passage of a resolution heaping fulsome eulogy upon Mr. Roosevelt, and then when his term as legislator expired had his friends write to the then President, inclosing the resolution and requesting an appointment for its author.

### A Roosevelt Incident

"President Roosevelt sent for the legislator, directed a Cabinet officer to find a place for him, and he is now drawing a salary of \$1 a day," said Mr. Bailey.

"If any Senator doubts the story," said Mr. Bailey, "let him inquire of the Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Scott."

Mr. Bailey declared the administration of the civil service was a colossal humbug. The party boss had been dethroned and the departmental boss enthroned. "As between the two I infinitely prefer the former," said the Senator.

Mr. Bailey said President Taft had been quoted as saying he would veto the bill if the civil service feature was omitted. He declared President Taft was making a serious mistake in trying to coerce Congress.

"If he starts out on that policy, the last seven years through which we have passed will be as a holiday compared with the four years to come," said he. Senator Lodge replied briefly. He assured President Taft he made no threats, but Congress should take notice of Mr. Taft's attitude toward civil service. The Senator declared that in the opinion of a former Director of the Census, the present system was costing the government \$2,000,000 for a single census.

### Reduction of Salary

Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, called attention to the fact that the bill reduced the salary of the Director \$500 below what it was for the Director of the last census.

Mr. La Follette replied the salary of the last Director, as originally raised, was \$6,000, and it was afterward raised by special act to \$7,500. The Senator from Wisconsin deplored the tendency to raise the salaries of the higher grades and ignore the claims of clerks. The salary of \$7,000 a year Mr. La Follette pronounced to be ample, and Senator Dillingham did not press the matter of increasing it.

### MANY "JOY RIDERS" CAUGHT

Ninety-seven Arrested in Week by Bicycle Policemen.

Ninety-seven arrests have been made by bicycle policemen in Washington in the last week, showing the squad of men under Maj. Sylvester is active in carrying out his wishes that the automobile speed mania in the National Capital be curbed.

Ten arrests were made in the Tenth precinct, covering the northern section of the city, where automobilists enter Washington from the suburbs. Seven arrests were made in the First precinct, which covers the business section in the territory between the White House, the post-office building, F street, and the Mall.

Five arrests were made in the Eighth precinct, which is adjacent to the Tenth. Three arrests were recorded in the Sixth precinct, two in the Second, two in the Fifth, and one in the Third. The Seventh and Ninth precincts each has a clean slate.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Albert P. Gerhard, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Emily C. Rice, of Washington, D. C., both of Washington.

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"THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

# DEATH OF JOHN R. WILLIAMS MAY REVISE SHERMAN ACT

## File Clerk of House Passes Away at Pennsylvania Club. Anti-trust Law Also Likely to Be Strengthened.

Spent His Youth in the Breakers and Coal Mines of Pennsylvania Earning an Education. Like Roosevelt, President Taft Wants Weak Points in Both Measures Fortified.

Following an illness of six weeks duration, John R. Williams, for several years the clerk of the House of Representatives, died at the Pennsylvania Club yesterday of Bright's disease.

Funeral services will be held at the club this morning, after which the body will be shipped to Scranton, Pa., for interment.

Mr. Williams was forty-eight years old and for a number of years was private secretary to Representative William A. Connell. His promotion from resident clerk to file clerk was particularly pleasing to employees of the House and members of the Press Gallery.

John Rufus Williams was born in Averam, near Aberdeer, Glamorgan-shire, South Wales, July 11, 1861. He came to this country with his parents when three years of age, and was reared in and about Scranton, Pa., where he resided for many years. He spent his youth in the coal breakers and coal mines of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

From the time he cast his first ballot Mr. Williams was active in the politics of his party in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, Pennsylvania. At one time he served as chairman of the first legislative of Luzerne County, which included the city of Wilkes